

# GAP

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when  
The steely gaoler is the friend of men. *Sh. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
I know not how or why my furly gaoler,  
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r  
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,  
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
From the polite part of mankind she had been banished  
immured, till the death of her gaoler *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*  
GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]  
1. An opening in a broken fence.  
Behold the despair,  
By custom and covetous pates,  
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tatler's Husbandry.*  
With terrors and with furies to the bounds  
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,  
Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclos'd  
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Bustles are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend  
gaps. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the  
hedge, and stand in the gap before me, for the land that I  
should not destroy it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*  
2. A breach.  
The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-  
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-  
sued by the opening of that gap, not unto the kingdom of  
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Kneller.*  
3. Any passage.  
He's made master  
O' th' rolls and the king's secretary: further  
Stands in the gap, and trends for more preferment. *Shaksp.*  
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear  
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,  
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*  
4. An avenue; an open way.  
The former kings of England pass'd into them a great part  
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,  
and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a gap of mischief lies  
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stop'd. *Spenser.*  
5. A hole; a deficiency.  
If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,  
it would make a great gap in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Nor is it any botch or gap at all in the works of nature.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
6. Any interstice; a vacuity.  
Each one demand, and answer to his part  
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first  
We were dissever'd. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*  
That I might sleep out this great gap of time my An-  
tony is away. *Shakspere's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To make twixt words and lines huge gaps,  
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-  
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a  
third can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift's Gentle Conversation.*  
7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation  
of two successive vowels.  
The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two  
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*  
8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to  
hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quickets will grow.  
His policy consists in setting traps,  
In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. *Swift.*  
GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [gap and tooth.] Having interstices be-  
tween the teeth.  
The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each  
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-  
speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
TO GAPE. *v. n.* [zeapan, Saxon.]  
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.  
Some men there are love not a gaping pig;  
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspere.*  
Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to  
man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the  
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*  
She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,  
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*  
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.  
As callow birds,  
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,  
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;  
And at each least that stirs, each blast of wind,  
Gape for the food which they must never find.  
As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,  
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*  
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *With fer.*  
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;  
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes. *Denham.*  
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;  
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

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And thou, who gapest for my estate, draw near;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*  
4. With after.  
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping  
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*  
5. With at.  
Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they  
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopp'd in the  
church-yard. *South's Sermons.*  
6. To open in fissures or holes.  
If it assume my noble father's person,  
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape  
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*  
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive,  
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sh. H. VI.*  
The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell, doth gape and  
shut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The reception of one is as different from the admission of  
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of  
the plough, and when it gapes and greedily opens itself to drink  
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*  
The mouth of a little artery and nerve gapes into the cavity  
of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
7. To open with a breach.  
The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,  
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:  
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,  
Rush through the ruins of her gaping side. *Dryden.*  
That all these actions can be performed by aliment; as well  
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different  
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open  
and gape by a wound. *Arbutnot.*  
8. To open; to have an hiatus.  
There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel  
gaping on another for want of a cesura in this whole poem.  
*Dryden's An. Dedication.*  
9. To make a noise with open throat.  
And, if my muse can through past ages see,  
That noisy, nauseous, gaping fool is he. *Refcommen.*  
10. To stare with hope or expectation.  
Others will gape 't anticipate  
The cabinet designs of fate;  
Apply to wizards, to foresee  
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
11. To stare with wonder.  
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the  
mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this to  
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the  
mob to gaze at. *Dryden's Duffresne.*  
Where elevated o'er the gaping crowd,  
Clas'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,  
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*  
12. To stare irreverently.  
They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Jeb xvi. 10.*  
GARPER. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]  
1. One who opens his mouth.  
2. One who stares foolishly.  
3. One who longs or craves.  
The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well  
near into every gaper's mouth. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy  
weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*  
TO GAR. *v. a.* [giera, Islandick.] To cause; to make. It  
is still in use in Scotland.  
Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?  
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?  
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?  
Or art thou of thy loved lols forlorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
GAR. *n. f.* [garbe, French.]  
1. Dress; cloaths; habit.  
Thus Bellal, with words cloath'd in reason's garb,  
Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He puts himself into the garb and habit of a professor of  
physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange, Fable 37.*  
2. Fashion of dress.  
Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,  
He did not steal, but emulate;  
And when he would like them appear,  
Their garb, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*  
3. Exterior appearance.  
This is some fellow,  
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect  
A faucy roughness, and confines the garb  
Quite from his nature. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
GARBBAGE. *n. f.* [garbear, Spanish.] This etymology is very  
doubtful.  
1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is  
separated and thrown away.  
The cloyed will,  
That fatishe, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub  
Both

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Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakspere's Cymbel. 2.*  
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,  
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,  
And prey on garbage. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*  
A flam more senseless than the rog'ry  
Of old Anupicy and aug'ry,  
That out of garbages of cattle  
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Who, without aversion, ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Refcommen.*  
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your  
confessor, that parcel of guts and garbage. *Lryd. Span. Fryar.*  
GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*  
GARBRIDGE. *n. f.* Corrupted for garbage.  
All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garbridge  
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GARBRISH. *n. f.* Corrupted from garbage.  
In Newfound land they improve their ground with the gar-  
bish of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
TO GARBLE. *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part;  
to separate the good from the bad.  
But you who fathers and traditions take,  
And garble some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*  
Had our author set down this command without garbling,  
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made  
directly against him. *Locke.*  
The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble  
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to  
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
GARBLER. *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part  
from another.  
A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the  
projectors, or at least the garblers of it. *Swift's Examiner.*  
GARBOIL. *n. f.* [garbouille, French; garbuglio, Italian.] Dis-  
order; tumult; uproar.  
Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read  
What garbols she awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
GARD. *n. f.* [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.  
GARDEN. *n. f.* [garda, Welsh; giardino, French; giardino,  
Italian.]  
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-  
nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out  
for pleasure.  
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,  
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shaksp.*  
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,  
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens  
for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and  
water. *Temple.*  
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,  
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
3. GARDEN is often used in composition for hortensis, or be-  
longing to a garden.  
GARDEN-MOULD. *n. f.* Mould fit for a garden.  
They delight most in rich black garden-mould, that is deep  
and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*  
GARDEN-TILLAGE. *n. f.* Tillage used in cultivating gar-  
dens.  
Peas and beans are what belong to garden tillage as well as  
that of the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
GARDEN-WARE. *n. f.* The produce of gardens.  
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and  
garden-ware than gravel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
TO GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden;  
to lay out gardens.  
At first, in Rome's poor age,  
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,  
Or garden'd well. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to  
build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening  
were the greater perfection. *Bacon, Essay 47.*  
GARDENER. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or culti-  
vates gardens.  
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are  
gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,  
the power lies in our will. *Shakspere's Othello.*  
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have  
sown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The gardener may lop religion as he please. *Havel.*  
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable  
to all other diversions.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*  
Then let the learned gard'ner mark with care  
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryd.*  
GARDENING. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or  
planting gardens.  
My compositions in gardening are after the Pindarick man-  
ner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without

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affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*  
GARE. *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*  
GARGARISM. *n. f.* [γάργαρατος; gargarisme, French.] A  
liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*  
Apoplegmatisms and gargarisms draw the rheum down by  
the palate. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
TO GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [γάργαραζω; gargariser, French.]  
To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.  
Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or gargarized, doth ease the  
hiccough; for that it is astrigent, and inhibiteth the motion  
of the spirit. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx;  
as when we gargarize. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
GARGET. *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.  
The garget appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder  
parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
TO GARGLE. *v. a.* [garguiller, French; gargolare, Ital.]  
To gargle, German, the throat.  
1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered imme-  
diately to descend.  
Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*  
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stop'd by gar-  
gling with oxycrate. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*  
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;  
Next gargle well their throats. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*  
2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.  
Those which only warble long,  
And goggle in their throats a song.  
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat  
On nonsense gargl'd in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*  
GARGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the  
throat is washed.  
His throat was washed with one of the gargles set down in  
the method of cure. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*  
GARGLION. *n. f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a  
bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable  
tumour. *Quincy.*  
GARGOL. *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.  
The signs of the gargol in hogs are, hanging down of the  
head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*  
GARLAND. *n. f.* [garlande, gairland, French.] A wreath of  
branches or flowers.  
Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,  
A garland made, on temples for to wear;  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village-lord that Whitfuntide to bear. *Sidney.*  
With every minute you do change a mind,  
And call him noble, that was now your hate,  
Him vile, that was your garland. *Shakspere.*  
A reeling world will never stand upright,  
Till Richard wear the garland of the realm.  
—How! wear the garland! do it thou mean the crown?  
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakspere's Richard III.*  
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red  
She wove, to make a garland for her head. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Vanquish again; though she be gone,  
Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,  
And reign; though she has left the throne,  
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*  
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,  
And all her faded garlands bloom anew. *Pope.*  
GARLICK. *n. f.* [gar, Saxon, a lance, and leek, the leek that  
shoots up in blades. *Skinner.*]  
It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles  
included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist  
of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk;  
and are succeeded by fibrotund fruit, divided into three cells,  
which contain roundish seeds. *Milner.*  
Garlick is of an extremely strong, and to most people a dis-  
agreeable smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is an  
extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved  
by applying plaisters of garlick to the soles of the feet, which  
will in a very little time give a strong smell to the breath.  
Illues will smell strongly of garlick three or four hours after a  
person has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its  
taste strongly to their flesh, and in some degree to their eggs.  
Bruised, and laid on any tender part of the skin, it corrodes it,  
and raises blisters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a  
little of it is not only agreeable this way, but assists digestion,  
and strengthens the stomach. *Hill.*  
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords  
most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat  
little flesh. *Temple.*  
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;  
Each clove of garlick is a sacred pow'r:  
Religious nations fure, and blest abodes,  
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juven.*  
GARLICK Pear-tree. *n. f.*  
It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of four petals or  
leaves, which stand erect, the lower part being occupied by a  
number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-  
stalk,